

Special Issue

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10 YEARS OF STRUGGLE



MARTYR KHANTODE



June 9, 1965

Combative Unity of Omani & Jordanian Peoples

A delegation from the Jordanian national revolutionary movement met recently with the comrades in the Foreign Relations Committee of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman. In a message forwarded to the militants of the Omani revolution next to the visit, the delegation said:

"We leave you on the eve of the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the ignition of the Arab revolution in Oman under the leadership of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman.

We wished that the circumstances could allow us to stay with you for sharing you in the commemoration of this anniversary and, even, in the celebrations of your victory, the victory which is seen approaching and certain for we are with you fighting for the freedom and liberation of our people and grand Arab homeland.

Our enemy, which is imperialism, reaction and zionism, is common. It is resembled in Qaboos and the puppet King Hussein. Those enemies see with their own eyes the blows and defeats inflicted by our forces upon their reactionary regimes.

We, in the Jordanian national revolutionary movement, are determined fighting to topple down the traitorous royal regime in Jordan and to establish the unitary progressive and democratic political regime, the regime of the people in place of this

puppet regime.

We declare, on this anniversary our full support for the Arab revolution in Oman under the leadership of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and place all our energies and potentialities under the disposal of the comrades in the P.F.L.O. until the so-called "Qaboos" is toppled down and until the Arab people in Oman restore complete control over their wealths and expel the imperialist bases

from their land.

On this great anniversary, we strongly condemn the Iranian and the Jordanian royal interference in Oman. Let us march towards more struggle and towards further blows against our common enemy. Until Oman and Jordan recover their genuine Arab face, Victory is the ally of our revolutions.

Mojahedin Organisation Expresses Solidarity and Support

The People's Front for the Liberation of Oman received the following message from the Mojahedin Organisation of the Iranian people reading:

"On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of glorious revolution of 9th June, we greet you and express the solidarity of our people and our armed revolution with you in all combative fields. Our unity, which stems from our reality, is a lively and strategic unity. We are confident that the fateful unity of our peoples and the unity of our guns are essential to foil the plans of imperialism and reaction.

The sweeping defeat, which was sustained by American imperialism in Vietnam in front of the will and determination of

the brave Vietnamese people had proved that the imperialists are nothing but paper tigers and certainly will fall in front of the peoples who cherish freedom and national salvation.

The regime of the Shah and the local agents of American imperialism, are only performing the same role played by Israel, the forward station for imperialism against the Arab national liberation movements and the ambitions of the Palestinian people for liberation of their homeland.

"Comrades, Certainly the soldiers of the Shah will be pushed out like an astray watch dog and certainly our peoples will achieve victory on the path of real stability and security in our area."

June 9, 1975

EDITORIAL

Ten Years of Brave Sacrifices & Resistance

The tenth anniversary of the glorious revolution of 9th June falls amidst very difficult and complicated circumstances, in which the forces of imperialism and reaction come out in their fiercest picture of criminology to impose their hegemony and influence over our country, hoping behind that to harvest the fruits of ten years of bitter struggles and great sacrifices of our Omani people.

Hundreds of martyrs drew up with their blood the path of the procession of the immortal revolution of 9th June, which came to crown a long chain of uprisings and revolutions carried out by our people throughout their history characterized by the control of British colonialism and the repeated attempts of Persian invasion.

American and British imperialism and their Arab and Iranian reactionary puppets and world zionism while drawing plans and weaving conspiracies against the Arab nation, they pay special attention to the area of Oman and the Arabian Gulf for its most important location from both the strategic and economic approaches not only to the Arab homeland but to the entire world.

British and American imperialism are not content to throw their reactionary tools in Teheran, Oman and other reactionary Arab capitals into the field of the criminal war unleashed against our people beside the British forces.

They were not content, also, to export thousands of mercenaries and huge shipments of weapons to the collapsing Qaboos regime, nor were they satisfied to mobilize their intelligence and reactionary tools in launching campaigns of suppression and fascist terrorism against the masses of our Omani people and the honest national elements and forces.

Since the arrival of Qaboos, British colonialism started to establish the panels of its military presence resembled in its role in this criminal war.

American imperialism, which pushed its stanchions in Oman towards waging an unholy war against the Omani people, was not pleased with the result achieved by the Shah and puppet Hussein. So, it is starting to place its feet one after the other on our soil.

Puppet Qaboos feels proud because all this is taking place in his so-called "prosperous" era and due to his "wise" policy and as a result of his "eagerness" towards "Arabism" "interest" and "progress" of the Omani people.

In the face of this situation and the serious conditions resulting from such fierce imperialist and reactionary unity, the revolution - emanating from its declared objectives and principles and in harmony with the national and supreme patriotic interest - was profoundly aware of its responsibility to mobilise more precisely all energies and potentialities

of our Omani people. Proceeding from this concept, the resolutions of the second national congress of P.F.L.O. came in actual response and a reference to all our objectives and principles. Accordingly, the extensive political offensive unleashed by the front at both national and patriotic levels started.

The revolution sees that the cause for which it is fighting is a sacred national issue, the defence and victory of which is a national duty of every Omani and sovereignty of Oman and the prestige and dignity of the Omani people. Emanating from this approach, the revolution showed its preparedness to cooperate and meet with any Omani element or political force agreeing with the revolution on this broad no matter to which social or political structure this element or force belongs with the exception of those elements and groups whose hands stretched out to shake the invaders and to sign with them the accords of invasion and interference.

Enemy Brutality Will Never Hold Us Back

Moreover, the revolution sees that the cause for which it is fighting is a national cause and that consolidation of this struggle is a duty dictated by the supreme national interest. Iran with all its overt and covert aggressive ambitions and aims does not only threaten the Arabism and security of Oman alone. The consequences of this aggressive policy stretches to other parts of the Arab homeland, which lie in between the jaw of the clipper of imperialism - Israel, Jordan and the reactionary forces in Lebanon, on one hand, and Iran and the Qaboois regime, on the other, supported by the British and American bases lying on our soil and against our will and ambition. Many of the Arab national and progressive forces have understood the point of view laid down by our revolution and responded to its breach in this connection.

In this respect, the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and all Omani people, stand in admiration for the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, for the wonderful principled attitude taken by it towards our issue and its endless support extended to the Omani revolution.

We also praise and greet the Arab people of revolutionary Libya and its national leadership for the sincere national stands and endless support extended to our revolution.

We greet the groups of the Palestinian revolution and the Palestine people and the national regime in Iraq and praise the backing extended by these brothers. We also greet and admire the stand of support taken by the brotherly national forces in Yemen, Kuwait, Bahrain and the whole area of the Arabian Gulf, Arabian Peninsula and Eritrea and all groups of the Arab liberation movement and the Iranian national forces toppled by their armed revolutionary groups.

The revolution of 9th June affirms that it is part and parcel of the groups of the world revolution hostile to imperialism and colonialism and fighting for the freedom, peace and social progress. Therefore, the revolution regards its relations with the Socialist camp and the other forces of world revolution as

strategic relations. On this occasion, we greet and highly praise the stands of solidarity and support taken by these forces towards the cause of our people and their revolution. We express, as well, our highly appraisal for the great support and aid extended by the committees of solidarity with our revolution abroad.

We reaffirm, if it is necessary to repeat such affirmation, that in spite of the heinousness of the imperialist conspiracies and intrigues our people will continue to carry the guns and mobilise all their efforts, energies and potentialities to ward off the Iranian invaders and the British colonialists and expel the American aggressors, their Jordanian puppets, mercenaries and the traitorous rulers of Muscat.

This is the target and destiny, with which we will never bargain.

Message Of Greetings From AAPSO

The Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organisation warmly greeted, in a message of greetings, the P.F.L.O. C.E.C and the Omani people on the tenth anniversary of June 9th revolution:

"It pleases me, in the name of the permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organisation, to extend to you

warm greetings on the occasion of 9th June tenth anniversary for the liberation of man and land. I seize this opportunity to affirm our firm solidarity by the side of your just struggle against the conspiracies of imperialism and the campaigns of foreign invasion.

Yousef Asubawe
SECRETARY GENERAL

10 Years Of Heroic Struggle

Attempt To Assassinate Puppet Taimour In 1966

The First Congress:

BEGINNING OF DEFIANCE

On 9th June, 1965, the first congress was held in the Central Region under very hard circumstances which could have stood against the ignition of the armed struggle in view of the arrests that took place in the town of Sallalah and delivery by some traitors of the arms of the revolution.

In fact, the first congress could overcome all hard and difficult circumstances and obstacles which faced the start of the revolution. In this way the revolution of 9th June came out to confront all difficulties. Insistence, will and determination to start the armed struggle were basic issues for realising success of our revolutionary activity.

EXPLOSION OF FIRST GRENADE IN SALLALAH

At the beginning of the month of June, 1965, the first hand grenade was hurled at the palace of puppet Omer Azzubaidi at Sallalah town. As a result, Azzubaidi was injured seriously. It was aimed at warning the puppets in the authority and those collaborating with it to stop their anti-revolutionary acts. Panic and great fears were planted in the circles of the authority.

This act was preceded by the explosion of a number of vehicles and armoured cars of the puppet authority. Conse-

quently, the authority declared a state of emergency. Patrols roamed ceaselessly around the town on cars and armoured vehicles and deployed their forces in Inner Oman. The first batches of mercenary army arrived at the beginning of 1965 in wait for the development of that situation.

ARRESTS IN SALLALAH

The puppet authority arrested 33 members in the town's organisation on 17th June, 1965. The authority arranged a big campaign led by the British and supported by tanks, aircraft and artillery. They surrounded and cordoned the town of Sallalah at dawn from all directions and arrested those Comrades. Later, arrests heightened to the extent that the number of those detained in Kot al-Jallali amounted to 65.

EL-FOG COUP IN 1966

An assassination attempt was planned against puppet Saeed bin Taimour, while inspecting Al-Fog army camp established by British and Pakistani officers and formed of local elements from members of the Dhofar Region. This incident occurred in the middle of 1966 when the two brave martyrs Saeed Suhail and Mohammad Taher advanced to open fire on puppet Saeed bin Taimour when he was in the military parade reviewing the soldiers. Killed in this incident was the Pakistani officer-in-charge of the army and one of the servants of the Sultan, who was hit with paralysis and mental

derailment. Later, the British Administration remained to administer the state of affairs in the country under the slogan "The Sultan is Dead on the chair until the arrival of Qaboois."



SAEED MUHAD KENH

- One of the main organisers of Al-Fog Coup operation.
- He was martyred during the recent Iranian campaign against the Western Region.

PEOPLE'S VERDICT

The two spies Saeed Ali al-Ghadhban and Muhad Saidad were executed in 1967 by the revolution. The first was an agent of Saudi reaction and a delegate sent to try to cut up the revolution and end it. He is a member in the South League and well known of his links with reaction. The other was a leading member in the first congress of the revolution. Later, he betrayed the revolution and handed

Saut Athawra — 3 —

LONG AGO

British Pledged to Knock Down Omani Revolution
But Doomed to Total Failure

People's verdict (Cont'd)
himself over to the puppet authority. He came up to the rural areas again delegated by the puppet authority to undertake subversion against the revolution. The just penalty of the people was passed against them as a result of their treason and plotting against the revolution and people.

HAMRAIN 2ND CONGRESS

The second congress constituted a historical junction in the life of the revolution and people as it came out with important resolutions that effected a new typical jump in the life of the struggle of our people throughout the whole area.

1) The revolution came out from its regional frame, which is the liberation of Dhofar, to declare the extension of its strategy to Oman and the Arabian Gulf.

2) Opening of the door of national dialogue with the rest of the national groups to realise national unity and further extend the process of struggle.

3) To adhere to the revolutionary line and to depend upon the scientific course in solving the issues of the revolution and people.

4) Equality of woman with man and her help to give way for her initiatives which were suppressed under the yoke of enslavement rules.

5) To crush the tribal mentality and behaviour and to fight it.

6) To form committees to solve the daily issues of masses
BATTLE OF MUDDHI

A group of militants were driven on cars through the Empty Quarters coming from Saudi Arabia for the Region. They were compelled to stop near Muddhi water spring to get supplied with water which went out of stock with them. The authority's army taking up positions on the water could discover the group. This was at about 7 in the morning of the same day. The group was divided into three factions to face the army. The revolutionaries took the initiative to open fire on the army. The battle continued throughout the day where machine-guns and rockets were used in addition to light weapons of the enemy and two planes were shot down over the battleground while the third was hit and fell into the sea. The dead and injured of the enemy were estimated at about seventy persons. Only two of our brave heroes were slightly injured.

Battle of Wadi Nuhaiz

The reactionary authority prepared a famous and big campaign under the command of one of the British commanders, who is well known of his repression against the revolution in inner Oman (1955-57). This commander undertook to puppet Sultan Sa'eed bin Taimour to capture the revolutionaries alive and hand them over to him. The campaign forces advanced to

clear Wadi Nuhaiz in the Central Region. The commander was shouting to his soldiers: "If you see the revolutionaries do not open fire on them but catch them alive." This battle continued for several hours and the British commander was killed in this battle and flags were downed for one full week in mourning. The enemy forces lost many of their members. This rendered the campaign to failure and the enemy forces retreated in defeat.

QISHAIRAT BATTLE

The enemy forces advanced from the north of the Central Region and came down to Beit Zarbikh area when they were discovered by our fighters who set well-planned ambushes for them on the course of their advance. The battle started from nine in the morning up to 1.30 in the afternoon. The enemy losses were very huge as a 3-km gun was destroyed and about seven enemy soldiers were killed and injured in the battlefield. The enemy forces were unable to remove their dead and injured except by aircraft. The enemy forces in this battle were estimated at one battalion strong. Vestiges of this battle are still existing before citizens who pass by the area, in which the battle took place because the graves of the army dead exist there. This battle immediately followed the famous battle of Nuhaiz.

MORBAT BATTLE ASTONISHED HOSTILE FORCES

This battle occurred one year after the ignition of the revolution. Before entering into details about this battle, we must first ascertain its causes. The first motive for the attack on the town of Morbat was the occurrence of huge arrests within the ranks of the citizens by the Governor of this area, Ali bin Salem.

This Governor was known of his oppression of the masses in the entire east, in particular Morbat where all types and methods of decayed repression were exercised against the citizens. These two factors were the reasons which stormed such a battle although there was no percentage existing to compare between the attacking group from the forces of the revolution and the forces of the enemy stationed in Morbat and the strategic features controlled by them as these enemy forces were fortified in military forts similar to those of the feudalists in the medieval ages. As the town lies on a plain land, a person covers nearly ten kilometres to reach slopes and heights. No doubt that the shape of the battle and its mapping out was without a thorough study of the circumstances of the battle.

Actually, plans were designed for launching an attack on the fort of the Governor Ali bin Salem to liberate the prisoners, clear this puppet and to capture him. The plan was laid down to ransack

the palace and to climb it for this purpose. The group moved in a moonlight. When it is 150 yards away from the palace, the guard discovered the attacking group which distributed its members into four groups. The first penetrated into the palace to open its doors, the second had to enter the palace, clear it and release the prisoners and the third and fourth have to act in defence at both sides of the palace from the eastern and western directions.

The second attack on Morbat took place before the convention of the historical Second Congress by several days in Hamrain in 1968. The forces of the revolution managed to have control on the enemy fort for twelve hours and the mercenaries stationed in the fort were cleared. The aim of this second attack was to prove the ability of the People's Liberation Army to occupy any area.

It was found that the ladder made up to conduct the jumping operation was very short. However, they managed to reach the top of the roof of the palace and hurled several hand grenades which killed a number of members of the guard. Brave Masood Khantoor was martyred during the battle. The battle continued up to dawn and the final outcome of the battle was three more martyrs. In fact the factors that led to failure were:

1) Non-acquaintance with the

fort in an accurate manner.

2) The guard members resorted to the tower, which played a big role in the battle. This tower was not given consideration in the plan due to the fact that the positions of the palace under attack were not known accurately. Although the attack group managed to reach the palace roof, yet it did not discover the basic positions of the enemy.

3) Attention was not paid to control the tower before the enemy took up fortified positions in it.

4) The shortage of the ladder and other mistakes which were not studied well.

In spite of all these grave losses in life, puppet Ali bin Salem was, also, hit by madness as a result of this battle. The positive result was of great effect to this battle in consideration of the fact that it is one of the famous battles that took place since the ignition of the revolution and left broad echoes amidst the ranks of the masses. This event deeply impressed the masses of the uncalculable power of the revolution and of the weakness of the authority and the mercenary and hireling army. This battle became a legend borne in the minds of the masses in their struggle to be liberated from the fable power of the reactionary authority. It was a great change in the interest of the revolution.

Puppet Qaboos Always Trying To Impress Public Opinion That Revolution Is Ended

MORBAT BATTLE (Cont'd)

This attack followed a series of conspiracies and intrigues designed by British colonialism to liquidate the revolution of 9th June to launch the coup plan to pave for the arrival of puppet Qaboos to power in 1970. Occurrence of the secession move in the Eastern Region on 12th September, 1970, ransacking attacks on the Eastern Region included British commandos estimated at 5,000 soldiers in October-November 1971.

The campaign set out on al-Mammar area at the beginning

of 1972 and the campaign launched on the west of the Western Region at Sarfeet. The enemy failed in a series of such successive military campaigns to harvest nothing except great losses within its ranks.

Puppet Qaboos was always impressing the foreign public opinion that the revolution is ended and there was nothing left other than few scumps.

For these reasons altogether, the revolution decided to launch the famous third attack of Mombat.

Military Operations In Inner Oman

On 12th June 1970, Military operations broke out in Inner Oman under the leadership of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf. This heroic activity was coupled with hardships and obstacles stood in the face of its continuation.

BATTLE OF BEIT GHASB

A convoy of enemy vehicles composed of seven Bedford vehicles advanced to north of Beit Ghassb. Our forces have set ambushes for them in a tightened range. The battle continued from eight in the morning to twelve noon, during which all vehicles with their occupants were exterminated with the exception of three persons who escaped from the battle. The vehicle of the British commander was captured along with some equipment. Our losses included the martyrdom of Comrade Amer bin Ghanem and Muhad Asha Ga

The aim of the revolution behind this attack is also to prove its ability and military power to destroy any position of any town of the region and to reply to the false propaganda of the enemy. Mombat is regarded the second town after the capital of the region, Sallalah.

No doubt that the attack had realised its targets with success a thing which astonished the hostile forces and greatly confused them.

Attack took place on the centre of Azki and Budbud where the best of the cadres were martyred and some others were arrested. But the activity did not stop in spite of the temporary blow directed by the authority against the Front.

FIRST MARYR OF THE REVOLUTION

Brave Martyr Masood Khanthoor, the battle commander, was the first to open fire on the guard. The first group advanced and the battle ensued before the arrival of the other two groups to their positions as the group was unable to ransack the place with the exception of two of their members who were brave Martyr Masood Khanthoor and another.

Fake Trials Leading To Barbaric Sentences

The puppet authority in Muscat and the intelligence machineries of this authority in cooperation with the Jordanian and British intelligence launched a huge arrest campaign at the end of this year under the pretext of "a coup bid against the authority". Fake trials passed death verdicts against tens of the patriots. Some of them were martyred under torture.



Ahmed Maged
Executed by puppet authority
in 1973

Ahlaish Congress In 1971

This congress was held in the liberated areas of the Region of Dhofar. This congress was unitary between the People's Front for the Liberation of the Region of

Arabian Gulf at the time and the National Front for the Liberation of Oman and Arabian Gulf as during this congress amalgamation took place to cause the emanation of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and Arabian Gulf. The congress had also approved the programmes of the national activity of the Third Congress after the introduction of some additions and omissions of some paragraphs. It was a great event in the life of the struggle of our people throughout the arena. Agreement was also reached for a coordinated formula with the Arab Workers Party in Oman. The front had also entered into dialogue with the other national forces in the arena of Oman and the Gulf.

Zaid was equipped for the arrest of revolutionaries.

Bombing of Hoff Village

On the morning of 24th May, 1972, the British aircraft launched a savage attack on the village of Hoff in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. These savage raids continued throughout the day leading to the death of many children, women and aged people. Some of the front militants were also martyred. Taking part in this aggressive raid was a squadron of British aircraft in collaboration with the enemy field artillery from the enemy centre at Sarfeet. A large number of houses of citizens were destroyed and the citizens were rendered homeless.

Shaaboot's Battle

In 1969, Zaid bin Sultan sent an army composed of 800 soldiers to the western Region in cooperation with the mercenaries of Saeed bin Taimour to crush out the revolution. They came down to wadi Sha'aboot where a fierce battle was waged for three days. In that battle, entire enemy forces pulled out from the Western Region where the number of casualties of Zaid army amounted to hundreds. The forces of the liberation army and the People's Militia managed to capture the iron chains with which the army of

2nd General Congress In 1974

This congress was held on 1st June 1974. The congress approved modification of the strategy of the revolution in the light of the developments and conditions existing in the area to cover the area of Oman. Extensive discussions took place amongst the front's bases and cadres all over the area in this connection. The process of separation of the Front's organisation in the other regions also took place during the congress.

ARMED CLASH AT AL-GHASHB

With the arrival of the group of Martyr Ahmed Ali, member of the Central Executive Committee, to al-Ghashb and to Jebel al-Akhdar, a search patrol of the enemy suddenly clashed with the group. The clash resulted in the martyrdom of Comrade Ahmed Ali and the injury of Comrades Soud al-Marzooqi, member of the Central Command and Mansour Sarhan al-Hanai the latter two were captured after sustaining serious injuries. In the rank of the enemy, some enemy members were killed. Following this incident, the entity of the puppet authority was shaken in Muscat and an indiscriminate arrest campaign was launched.

Prisons Of Medieval Ages

* Brutal Torture .. Physical Liquidation

Many journalists visited the Sultanate of Oman as a part of the propaganda campaign. But none was allowed to visit the terrible conditions of prisons in Oman or investigate the situation of political prisoners which proves the fear of the Sultanate to uncover the truth about the situation of the political prisoners. This proves the fear of the Sultanate to disclose the truth about the situation of the political prisoners. When the British removed the previous Sultan Saeed bin Taimour and installed the present Sultan, Qaboos, the British induced him to give bright promises. He promised that he will transform Oman from the dark ages to the 20th century. Yet, the account of the five years of his reign proves that a more brutal, modern and systematic repression has replaced the outdated one.

Many people, outside Oman, got the false impression that the strange stories of slavery, brutal torture and liquidation of political prisoners belong to the past reign of Sultan Saeed bin Taimour, and that the present regime of Qaboos bin Saeed is a regime of progress, development and providing more civil and political rights for the population.

Actually, a simple outlook at the situation in Oman shows that the number of political prisoners is multifold. The

political repression has become systematic, liquidating the political prisoners which has not been practical during the previous Sultan's reign become occasional and that the apparatus of repression is gigantic.

The apparatus of repression has been under building to become a very sophisticated apparatus which infiltrates into all fields of life.

The Intelligence Apparatus

Very notorious for its cruelty, the Intelligence apparatus has been built up under the supervision of British intelligence officers such as Major Denison, Major Landon and tens of British officers with the involvement of Iran and Jordan. Tens of Savak and Jordanian officers of intelligence joined the British. The Jordanian officers are in control of the intelligence and police apparatus at executive level. The ill-famed William Cobby, director of C.I.A. visited Oman in February on a mission with a lot of significance and proves the high level of C.I.A. activity in Oman. Actually C.I.A. furnishes expert and expertise to the Sultanate Intelligence. In the light of the Sultanate adherence to Anglo-American imperialism and Iranian reaction, the intelligence apparatus and Sultanate police forces are under the direct control of the C.I.A. and SAVAK.

The Sultanate of Oman Police Force: This police force was a symbolic force during the dark age of Saeed bin Taimour. Now it has become extensive force which almost competes with army in repression. The cadres of the Sultanate Police force are Asian officers kicked out of Uganda due to sabotage such as mercenaries from various countries, i.e. Pakistan. The Commander of S.O.P.F. is British Indian subject De Silva.

The Sultan's Armed Forces: these forces are composed mainly of foreign mercenaries from various nationalities. The Baluch form the backbone of the army while hundreds of British seconded officers and British mercenaries in addition to hundreds of mercenaries from various countries led the S.A.F. In addition to the disgusting role, it carried out in its aggressive war against the Omani people, the S.A.F. plays important role in repression in Oman.

The S.A.F. participates in imposing state of siege which precedes every campaign of arrest and terror such as June 1970, November 1972 and November, 1974. In the war zone of Dhofar, the S.A.F. is responsible for carrying out the duties of the intelligence and

See Page 31

Saut Athawra — 8 —

ARABIAN Gulf: History of Monopolies

Exploitation

AND

People's Struggle

The Arabian Gulf has become a headline subject to the press after long period of negligence. Though the Arabian Gulf has been important to the colonial interests since early 16th century, the policy of isolating this region to keep it closed to the surrounding Arab countries formed a pillar of the successive colonialist policies.

Until the revolutionary struggle could reach highest epoch in the recent decade and loosen imperialist grip, it became possible that the developments in the Arabian Gulf caught the attention of public opinion.

The conflict between the people and the progressive organisations, on one side, and the imperialists and their local clients, on the other, has reached its climax especially in Oman where a fierce war is raging. This war is no more than a local conflict for the foreign powers directly involved in the war waged against the Omani people.

Iran, the gendarmerie of U.S. imperialism in the Arabian Gulf has committed its forces in Oman since December, 1973. Britain preserves its military

bases with hundreds of officers, pilots and other forces in this war. Jordan has committed armed forces intelligence and army officers.

The United States has been backing these reactionary regimes furnishing war machinery facilities in the British base at Masirah Island of Oman which is currently used to stage air strikes against the Liberated Zone of Oman and Democratic Yemen.

Despite the imperialist hegemony and monopolies control of this rich region, the popular struggle in the Arab littoral countries of the Arabian Gulf and in Iran itself is developing. The political conscience of the people towards the extents and implications of imperialist hegemony has reached a higher stage that it imposed on the local reactionary regimes some modernization steps.

People's control on oil resources, liquidation of U.S. oil fields supported by practical Iranian forces from Oman and countering U.S. possible invasion and Iranian expansion are the key issues of the Arabian Gulf popular struggle.

The U.S. official open statements on military take-over of

oil fields supported by practical steps, i.e. acquiring bases and introducing task force in the Gulf area, have exposed the U.S. schemes in this region.

Such projects should be uncovered and countered, a thing which necessitates the unity of the national democratic forces in the Arabian Gulf, heightening of anti-imperialist and anti-reactionary struggle all over the world.

We hope that this article will contribute to acquaint public opinion with the present situation in the Arabian Gulf.

The Arabian Gulf is at the crossroads between Indian Subcontinent, on one side, and the Middle East and Europe on the other. Oman is littoral country on both Arabian Gulf and Indian Ocean, a location which makes it most important among other Arabian Gulf littoral countries.

No wonder that colonialist long competed in their strife to control Oman and the Arabian Gulf. The struggle among colonialist powers - Portugal,

Saut Athawra — 9 —

Strategic Importance is a Reason of Colonial Occupation

France, Turkey and Britain ended in March 11, 1922 with the British takeover of Portuguese occupied Hormez at the mouth of the Arabian Gulf

The seventeenth century was a brief era of independent rule in Oman and even other parts of the Arabian Gulf. With the rise of al Yarba rule, Omanese waged a liberation struggle against Portuguese occupation not only in Oman but also in Bahrain and East Africa.

The liberation struggle contributed to the unity of the Omani people in a way that deterred the British control.

The British did not seek direct control over the land as long as its fleet in the Gulf was unchallenged, its commerce secured and its supremacy is unresisted.

Thus, it meant disaster for the population on the coasts of the Gulf as this deprives them of their source of living-marine trade.

The collusion between British colonialism and local population was inevitable. Once the Omani naval power became strong enough to challenge British navy and the Omani marine trade prospered, the British directed strong hit to the Omani navy destroying the ships stationed in Zanzibar and in East Africa in 1788 under pretext of combatting slavery. Then, the British interfered in internal Omani affairs so as to have a control over Oman and to prevent the in-

fluence of its colonial rival France.

This is manifested in the treaty of October 1878 signed by Sultan Said Bin Sultan and Sir Richard Harmuond thus establishing direct British control.

When Sultan Faisal signed an agreement with the French in 1798, the British used all sorts of pressure to force Faisal to tear up the agreement. Then, they resorted to force in order to impose it cancelling the agreement which was accomplished on 14th February 1799.

In the early 19th Century, al-Qassim tribe rose to power in the coast of Oman turning Jelfar into a stronghold for their strong navy.

Under the pressure of British monopoly of naval trade between the Indian and Gulf region and in act of self defence, they started to harrass East Indian Co-ships.

The East Ind. Co commissioned a naval campaign led by Col. Smith against al-Qassim destroying the most of their navy and capital Jelfar in 1910 with the help of client al-Busadi regime in Muscat. More campaigns were commissioned by British government of Bombay until January, 1820 when Britain imposed treaties on six emirs thus amputating the coast of Oman from Interior Oman, dividing the port of Oman permanently and taking total control of the Arab littoral coast of the Gulf.

As the British controlled marine transport and commerce, they acquired a holding share in the East India Co. The company, for centuries, monopolised the maritime trade from India to all parts of the world especially Britain.

The Company was more than a commercial firm. Until mid 19th century it had its own armed navy and authority from British Empire to colonize overseas.

Identical treaty was signed with Sheikhs. British policy in the Arabian Gulf had two major components:

1) to establish military economic and political hegemony. This was accomplished by direct colonization of Aden and establishment of protectorate states on other sheikdoms of Arabia. British was careful not to penetrate in the desert which was of no importance.

2) Adopting the famous British motto (Divide and Rule), Britain amputated the coast of Oman from the Oman Proper in 1820. Then, it divided the coast of Oman into seven emirates known now as the Union of Arab Emirates. Britain preserved the division of Oman into Muscat coast

OIL AND NEO - COLONIALISM

and Interior Oman until 1959 when it crushed the uprising of Interior Oman by force.

After the British owned Shell Oil company, oil was discovered at Masjed Sullman in Procia in 1908. The British, American, French and Dutch oil monopolies showed great interests in Oman and the Arabian Gulf.

The exploitation of oil resource was facilitated by the British control over the region.

The British took the necessary steps to have their own monopoly through imposing treaties on local Sheikhs granting British the right of oil concessions in the area.

Treaty signed with Sultan Taimoor of Muscat in 1923. followed by treaties with other Sheikhs.

Britain Imposed the rule of one tribe against the will of the population in every Emirate. It interfered militarily on several occasions to save the client tribal regime of al-Busaid threatened by the advancing armed Omnese to the capital, Muscat, in 1830, 1866, 1915, 1920 and 1955 where British-led forces occupied the interior to secure oil extraction.

Upon the revolt of Interior Oman, known best as the Revolution of Jabal al-Akhdar, the British launched a barbaric war from July, 1957 until late 1959 and subjected by force the people to their rule.

British also forced al-Khalifa rule in Bahrain in face of al-Jalahma uprising and pearl-divers uprising in 1911.

Britain used to topple down

the Sultan or Emir who proved unloyal or unfit to its interests.

British-dominated consortium guaranteed concessions in Iraq & Iran, thus using these two countries as a base to stage further oil interests.

On the other hand, the U.S. oil monopolies were financially superior to the British. U.S. monopolies resorted to delude local chiefs by bribery and influence through advisers.

The two contradictory factors contributed to the present map of the division of oil concessions among U.S., British, Dutch and French monopolies.

U.S. monopolies control 100 per cent of Saudi oil while British control 100 per cent of Omani as Oman was closed to British presence.

American oil monopoly, ARAMCO, used Saudi Arabia territorial claims to expand its concessions by resorting to bribery the tribal chiefs.

The open door policy, which means covered conspiracies, feuds and even local wars, resulted in the present division of oil concessions among the oil monopolies in the Arabian Gulf. In 1954, the Saudi-Omani conflict on al-Buraimi oases, rich in oil, was resolved with British-led campaign on Saudi post in al-Buraimi. Consequent take-over and division of the area set in between Oman and Abu Dhabi. Saudese revenged by backing the Imamate uprising since 1957 in face of Sultanate and British control.

Today, the Arabian Gulf

littoral countries collectively stand as the third ranking exports after Saudi Arabia and Iran.

The Gulf region furnishes sixty per cent of exported oil and contain more than sixty per cent of known world reserve. Recently, new wealths, especially minerals, proved to be of great reserve oftenly in Oman. The Gulf region is increasingly becoming an important source of natural gas.

The Gulf Basin is the most vital oil route where about twenty million barrels a day pass through to the energy-hungry capitalist countries.

No wonder where military bases of colonial and imperial powers are liquidated overseas, Britain, on the contrary, is preserving its bases in Oman. The U.S. is establishing more bases - the latest of which was in Masirah.

No wonder that one of the last colonial wars is being fought in Oman, where wicked alliance of imperialists and reactionaries led by Saudi Arabia, is designed against the people of Oman.

The U.S. involvement in the Vietnam war taught the Americans a precious lesson, that it is easy to get involved in a war but it is very difficult to get out of it as stated by Henry Kissinger

HISTORY OF MONOPOLIES

to *Business Weekly* January, 1974. The ill-famed Richard Nixon, also stated in his statement before the Nation in the Congress in 1972 that U.S. is going to help those who want to help themselves.

Siesco confessed that Congress subcommittee on Near-East affairs in its debates in May, 1973 said: "It is vital for the U.S. and its western allies to have Iran and Saudi Arabia strong."

The Shah of Iran repeatedly stated that Iranese entrusted to be the guardian of sixty per cent of the world oil reserves. There is the possibility that one of the regimes on the other side of the Gulf be toppled down when there arise insecurity. Take, for example, Dhofar rebels of Oman. Tomorrow they will be in Muscat, which is very near to Hormez Strait. I can't tolerate this. I am ready to cooperate with the others on the other side of the Gulf but if necessary without them.

These statements exemplify the U.S. policy and thus the imperialist policy in the Gulf.

To strengthen Iran and Saudi Arabia militarily and to manipulate them as a gendarmierie in this region. Of course, Iran with its huge human capabilities has the first role especially in the Gulf where Saudi Arabia has the first role in South Arabia. This policy is two-fold beneficial for U.S.

First, it relieves U.S. from being involved in exhausting overseas wars as the local forces are more capable of shouldering this role.

Second, it injects the ailing U.S. economy with continuous injections especially military industries thus balancing U.S. offsetted exchange.

Iranian military invasion of Oman is clear-cut example of U.S. strategy, a thing coincides with interests of the Shah of Iran expansionist policy.

In face of possible over-throwing of these regimes, U.S. strengthened its direct military presence interests. U.S. preserves naval interfere in case of any threat to its interests. U.S. preserves naval base in Bahrain and task force in the Arabian Gulf. Lately, it acquired facilities in the British base of Masirah in Oman. This is vital in view of Ford-Kissinger's policy threatening to take over oil fields in case of strangling of western economy by another embargo on oil-exports to U.S.

The United States is replacing British presence militarily, politically and economically.

The U.S. monopolies (oil, finance, bank, trade, etc.) is infiltrating deeply in the Gulf economy like an octopus. The latest closed region before U.S. presence is Oman, which has been swept by U.S. influence with the British open-door policy and joint-share of war burden since July, 1970.

The U.S. influence in Oman is expected to be dominant facilitated by the presence of Iranian troops - the newly acquired base of Masirah and the bilateral U.S. Oman

sultanate agreement.

In each region of importance to imperialist interest, one country is the focal point due to one reason or another. Oman is the focal point in the Arabian Gulf due to several factors:

One and foremost is the Oman is one of two flaps of the gulf-cape while the second is Iran.

Strait of Hormez-Masirah is the only outlet for the Gulf basin. This narrow strait is navigable only within stretch of a few kilometers of the OMANI side.

It is no wonder that the colonialists starting with Portugal and lately U.S. imperialism had in mind to control the Oman coasts before controlling the rest of the Gulf.

The latest Iranian-Omani navigation treaty uncovered by Omani Foreign Minister Qais al-Zawawi, on Dec. 1974, grants Iran a control over the both Iranian and Omani side of the Strait. So now the British government. In 1937, a subsidiary of the Iraq Petroleum Company - Petroleum Development of Oman (P.D.O.) was granted a concession covering all the country. Arabian Gulf, Gulf of Oman and Arabian sea and part of the Indian Ocean with the special significance of each. In addition to that Oman is an oil producing country strategically located in the vicinity of the huge oil reserves and terminals.

A quick look on the scattered aerial, territorial and naval bases of U.S., Britain and Iran in Oman confirms the formal conclusion.

Oman is the backbone of the Arabian Gulf. When there was strong national role of al-Yarab in the seventeenth century, the Omanese dominated the Gulf and liberated Bahrain of Portuguese rule.

The imperialists realise that the success of armed revolution in Oman and the establishment of democratic and progressive regime pose dangers to their domination in the Gulf.

The reactionary regimes in Iran and Saudi Arabia see in the Omani revolution a danger to their rule in the long run.

The Omani revolution set a contrasting model to the dominant unpopular regimes in the area.

Oman is a country of huge resources:

a) Oil. In 1923, the Sultan had signed by Omani Foreign Minister Qais al-Zawawi, on Dec. 1974, grants Iran a control over the both Iranian and Omani side of the Strait. So now the British government. In 1937, a subsidiary of the Iraq Petroleum Company - Petroleum Development of Oman (P.D.O.) was granted a concession covering all the country. Arabian Gulf, Gulf of Oman and Arabian sea and part of the Indian Ocean with the special significance of each. In addition to that Oman is an oil producing country strategically located in the vicinity of the huge oil reserves and terminals.

Omani Wealths In Hands Of Foreigners

The P.D.O. is at the moment the only producer in Oman. Exploration of oil in Oman began only in the 1950s as a result of rising demand and following the Korean war boom. Production in 1967 was brought forward for some months to enable Oman to step in markets deprived of oil because of a temporary boycott by the Arab States during the June, 1967 Arab-Israeli war. Since July, 1974, the Oman has a sixty per cent share in the P.D.O. The Omani ruling class, being extremely weak and faithful servants of imperialism in 1971 had to cut production by 11.5 per cent because of damage caused to the wells by excessive increase in 1970 when production from Nigeria was cut down during civil war in that country. The Sultanate does not care about solidarity with other oil producing countries. It has never bothered to join the OPEC OR Arab OPEC countries. In 1973, Oman produced 106.2 million barrels bringing £75 million revenues. In 1974, it was estimated to be around £250 millions.

b) Minerals:

Large quantities of copper have been found and also gold, silver, zinc, and asbestos. In 1973, a contract was awarded to Prospection Ltd. of Canada and Marshall Exploration Inc. of the U.S.A. for a concession of 54,500 square kilometres north-west of Muscat. The gold and silver is said to be of high purity. The zinc is in very thick layers and near to the surface

that it is very easy to extract.

The imperialists are very eager to come and exploit these wealths at a time where there is a world shortage of raw materials.

c) fisheries:

Arabian Sea is very rich in fish of all kinds. Fishing presently is exploited by three U.S. companies and a British one. They are building a highly industrialised fishing industry for export using facilities that have to be imported and minimising the employment of local labour. This fishing is not being used to improve local diets, all of it is being exported. This deprives thousands of local fishermen of their source of living.

Oil has also been discovered in the region of Dhofar (Marmol) but until now could not be exploited.

The concession was first given to U.S. City Service Company which 'gave it up' in the course of war and was then granted to Iran National Petroleum Company as a reward to its 'participation in the war against the Omani people.

Concession on exploiting oil has also been given to U.S., German, French, and Canadian companies on the areas offshore of Oman.

Since the Portuguese colonialists extended their influence to the Indian Ocean, they had been met with fierce resistance from the Omani people.

Portuguese Fleet, led by Major Acopulce, carried out a

British Hegemony Over Oman

campaign against Major Omani ports (Raysoot, Soor, Sohar, Khorfaikan on the Omani Sea and Jelfar - Ras al-Khaima in the Arabian Sea) in 1509.

The Portuguese were met with heroic resistance to the extent that the major Omani ports and naval vessels were destroyed completely.

The Portuguese sustained their rule by sheer force and by exploiting the division among Omani tribes.

With the arousal of al-Yareba tribe under leadership of Seif bin Sultan al-Yarbi, Omanese were united and engaged in a long dreary struggle against Portuguese colonialists.

Omani fighters forced Portuguese out of Oman by 1636 and routed them out in overseas colonies such as Jawader, Pakistan, Bahrain and East Africa.

As the British established their hegemony on Oman and the Arabian Gulf, the people, withstood British colonization.

Al-Qassims resisted British fleet control over the Gulf and engaged in heroic clashes against the superior British fleet.

In November 1809, the armed fleet of British East-Ind. Co. led by Captain Leone Smith attacked Jelfar, capital of al-Qassims, and destroyed the town and the anchoring vessels. Al-Qassims did not yield and struggled against the British colonialists for eleven

years.

In December 1820, British fleet led by Major Louch launched a barbaric attack against Jelfar. By that attack they drowned the anchoring vessels, destroyed the town and landed their troops.

The British-led troops were resisted courageously not only in Jelfar but along the coast of Oman. The British committed horrible crimes before they were able to conquest Oman. They, also, enforced the defamed treaties upon the local chief.

The British fleet continued its crusade to Bahrain under the pretext of routing out the pirates.

In Bahrain, the British navy sank some vessels casting anchor and charged the rulers palace. The ruler yielded and signed a submissive treaty similar to that imposed on al-Qassims.

The British enjoyed total control along the coasts of the Arabian Gulf, they were not interested to conquer the interior of Oman.

They manipulated the local Emirs and Sultans who were totally submissive to British policy.

The people of Interior Oman, organized in a religious-pattern society, headed by elected Imam, showed in several occasions their distaste to the Sultanate Ruler in Muscat and to British presence.

On several occasions, their forces marched towards Muscat to topple down al-Busaid rule.

Upon the Sultanate interference besides the British in suppressing al-Qassims in 1820, wide uprising in Jaalan, Eastern Province of Oman took place.

The British-led forces who killed the British revenue what does it mean from strategic and economic viewpoints that explain the meaning of the imperialist and reactionary unity faced and still being faced by this country.

From 1820 till 1931, the British repeatedly used the naval forces to prevent Oman's takeover of Muscat. In face of this ominous possibility, British-led Indian forces were stationed in Muscat in 1913.

The Imamate pushed the forces in a strong drive overthrow the Sultanate regime in 1913. The duel continued for seven years when the British-led forces defeated Muscat.

The Imam, in vain of view against the British, yielded and signed al-Seeb treaty in 1913, the treaty which dedicated a division of Oman into Sultanate in the coast and Imamate in the interior.

The Green Mountain Uprising (1957-59).

The British colonialists were not interested to conquer Interior Oman until the discovery of oil in the parts of the Gulf. The British, it is a matter of time before toppling down the closed Imamate rule.

In the shade of the Arab national liberation tide, Omanese elected Taleb bin al-Busaid as new Imam. He applied

FOREIGN PRESENCE

Oman: a Valuable Gem in The Treasure of World Imperialism

On writing about the past, present or future of Oman, the introduction for such kind of writings must be on the position occupied by Oman and what does it mean from strategic and economic viewpoints that explain the meaning of the imperialist and reactionary unity faced and still being faced by this country.

The area of Oman which constituted a strategic position prior for the marine transport routes the 18th and 19th centuries became an important economic site having its significance increased to world imperialism. This economic importance of Oman springs from the fact that:

1) Oman overlooks three seas of immense significance to imperialism. These seas are the Indian Ocean, the Gulf of Oman and the Arabian Gulf.

2) Oman governs the Hormez Strait which is regarded as a bottle neck for the Arabian Gulf known as the lake of oil for which imperialism is working with all its power to safeguard and ensure the continuation of its hegemony.

3) In addition, Oman is regarded as a symbolic consumer market for imperialism which disperses off its industrial products and re-absorbs the crumbs of oil royalties of

which Oman became a producing country.

4) If the countries of the Arabian Gulf area and the Arabian Peninsula are rich with oil stocks, then Oman in addition to its vast stocks of oil also hides beneath it huge quantities of other minerals such as gold, manganese, silver, iron, potash, copper, etc. Exploitation of these minerals is at present conducted by the Canadian Prospection Company and the American Marshall Group. For further explanation on the second aforementioned we wish to state that:

1) The Arabian Gulf area contains the rate of 60 per cent of the world reserves of oil.

2) Passing through the Hormez Strait daily are about 20 million barrels of oil - equal to about 90 per cent of the Middle East oil exports and about 55 per cent of world production.

3) The biggest rate of this oil goes to Western Europe, Japan and the United States. What goes to the United States is about ten per cent of its present needs. This small rate to America is attributed to its dependence upon the Venezuelan oil. As for Japan, it imports about 95 per cent of its needs and Western Europe 80

per cent.

Accordingly, we can see the immense importance of Oman and its geographical and strategic position, which reflects the adherence of world imperialism to this area and its placement within its main plans. The British colonialism, which controls Oman since the 18th century, did not think of taking out this area from its control when it announced in 1968 its withdrawal from the East of Suez at the end of 1971. On the contrary, Britain worked to increase its presence in Oman (militarily and economically) and to reinforce such presence, particularly after the Qaboos coup in 1970.

Moreover, American imperialism beginning to inherit British colonialism at world level has in turn started to throw its direct and indirect weight on Oman, whether through its reactionary tools represented in reaction in Tehran, Riyadh, Jordan and Muscat or in a direct way, through the plantation of military bases in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and Iran, and finally on the Omani island of Masirah, where bases already exist for the British navy and air force.

British control over Oman resembled only in the presence

Iran & Jordan : Dependable Allies of Imperialism

of its naval and air military bases in Masirah, Sallalah and Pas al-Hadd or in the other supplementary bases scattered in different parts of Oman and established in accordance with treaties concluded by Britain with the al-Busaid rulers, the first of which was signed in 1798. Of the most recent treaties was that of 1958 on the continuation of Masirah and Sallalah bases for a period of 99 years and also the treaty of 1970 pertaining to the establishment of Ras al-Hadd base. Agreement was reached between Qaboos and Britain for the continuation of validity of these treaties.

In an interview held with him by the Kuwaiti Assiyasah newspaper and published on 9/9/70 replying a question whether he will ask for the abolition of the agreements and treaties concluded with Britain, Qaboos replied with denial claiming that his sultanate is independent and that those treaties are treaties of friendship and cooperation.

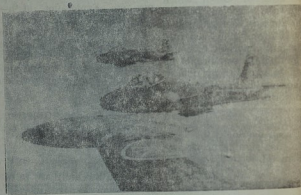
British colonial influence is displayed not only in the control by the British-owned Oil Developing Company which runs the matters of affairs in the country, but also in the direct participation of its military forces in the war. This military involvement is resembled in:

a) the operations carried out by the British Royal Air Force against the liberated areas;

b) participation of units

from the S.A.S. division in the fighting field as happened in the October - November 1971 campaign on the liberated Eastern Region.

2) Commandment by the British officers of the Qaboos forces and all its commands beginning from the Defence Minister, passing by the force commander and chief of staff and ending with the unit commanders. All those commanders are directly appointed by the British government.



British pilots on criminal extermination raids

3) Furthermore in the so-called "independent" Sultanate there is a Higher Defence Council which runs the country's affairs. It is composed of three British officers and the fourth is from the Asian mercenaries holding British nationality and expelled from Uganda. The names of the council's members are:

a) Colonel Hugh Oldman.

Secretary of Defence since 1962

b) Major General Kenner Birkinz, Army commander who replaced Major General Crazy, former Army commander, at the beginning of 1973

c) Intelligence Chief Colonel Denison (since the reign of Said bin Taimour).

d) Police Commissioner colonel De Silva after his expulsion from Uganda.

Puppet Qaboos holds the honorary chairmanship of the council which also includes the Foreign Minister.

4) There are also thirteen other British officers and politicians working as financial and political advisers to Qaboos and his Ministers.

Since his arrival to power, Qaboos made more than four secret and open visits to

OPTION FALLS ON "ISLAMIC" IRAN & "ARAB" JORDAN

Britain. A number of British officials also visited Muscat and inspected the British forces and bases there. The latest visit was by Roy Mason, Defence Secretary last April. The British officials made a compromise during these visits to Qaboos that they will continue to fulfil their commitments and obligations towards him in accordance with the treaties and agreements concluded between the puppet regime in Muscat and their government.

The British and American imperialism beside the reactionary regimes are eager to arrange conditions in the area in a way that ensures continuation of the presence and interests of imperialism and guarantees the stay of the puppet regimes and their safety. As this cannot be realised in the light of the continuation and resistance of the Omani revolution, the main worry of the British and their American allies since 1968 is to create the means essential for ending and liquidating this revolution. In view of the fact that Britain and its mercenaries have failed in realizing this goal, it was deemed necessary to throw new forces into this conflict, forces which are pushed to wage this conflict with full weight. When search took place in the past as regards the allies of imperialism in the area, option fell on "Islamic" Iran and "Arab" Jordan. This choice was preferred for several reasons. Iran was found most preferable for this position due following facts:

2) Iran occupies the Eastern sector of the Arabian Gulf entirely. This gives any role entrusted to it a kind of lawfulness in the understanding of the forces of imperialism and reaction.

3) The Iranian regime proved, during the recent years since 1968 up to the start of its invasion of the Southern Region of Oman, endless allegiance and complete preparedness to play the role of gendarme of imperialism in the area.

called by America as "allies" in order to protect the interests of imperialism in these countries. It means, also, that American interests are something sacred and America has the right to punish whoever stands against such interests. Moreover, self-help does not stop at the limits of the state concerned but surpasses that to the extent of playing the role of protector of the American interests. This is what the Shah of Iran explained with much clarity. In a question by the chief editor of the Newsweek in



Shah of Iran: "On the other side of the Gulf exist barbaric Arabs calling their acts of sabotage as liberation war"

Emanating from the doctrine announced by Nixon before the American Congress, the doctrine stipulates that the United States of America will help those who help themselves, it is understood that the puppet reactionary regimes are capable of safeguarding the decayed conditions in the American puppet countries

May, 1974, on the necessity of the Shah's decision to become the strongest military power in the area, he said: "I started thinking of that in 1959 and more closely in the sixties when I gathered that the United States cannot continue to play the role of international policeman for ever. I was told by the United States not to bother much as it is within its

Abdication of Omani Sovereignty

ability to perform the role of policeman anywhere through two air-lifted divisions. Yet, the British decision came in 1968 for withdrawal at the end of 1971 and this resulted in a power vacuum.

The Shah explained this question in more explicitly when he stated: "Our responsibilities are not only national but we have the role as protectors and defenders of sixty per cent of the oil reserves in the world." He added: "The Western interests in the Gulf are part of the strategic interests and security of the Arab countries, America and Japan. As these countries cannot protect their interests, we have to play this role. We will undertake this role with the help of others or without them."

In fact, the interests of Iran in playing the role of gendarme of the interests of imperialism in this area meets with the declared and undeclared interests and aims of Iranian reaction. Iran has expansionist greeds and aims in this area which were and still being crystallised by the aggressive exercises starting with the play of plebiscite on the Arabism of Bahrain, passing by the occupation of the three islands and ending with the invasion of the liberated areas.

It was announced by the former Foreign Minister of Iran, Ardeshir Zahedi, following occupation by Iran of the three Omani islands in November, 1971, "We did not occupy these islands but we have recovered them and Iran is insisting that the Gulf is Persian. The Shah regards that giving

the Arab shape to the Gulf is a childish behaviour by the Arabs. So, Iran is regarding this area as part of the Persian Empire of which establishment the Shah is dreaming. Joseph Seiscu said in a statement to al-Nahhar correspondent in Washington: "We depend upon Iran and feel confident to her for ensuring the peace and stability in the Arabian Gulf." It is clear from such talk that the peace and stability meant by America is the peace and stability of the interests of imperialism in the first degree and the peace and security of the puppet reactionary regimes which it called as "allies". The Shah had said: "There is a possibility for the toppling down of some regimes on the other side of the Gulf by extreme elements and by establishment of subversive acts. Take for example the revolution of Dhofar in Oman and imagine if they succeeded what would happen in Muscat, the capital, which directly faces the Hormez Strait."

The Shah found in the Qaboosite regime the supporter and strong backbone for implementing his assignment in full. Britain has given up the three Omani islands (Abou Moussa, and Minor and Major Tonn) in accordance with the agreement took place between America, Iran and Britain under which Iran gave up demands over Bahrain in exchange for the said islands provided that Bahrain does not become a source of disturbance to Iran. By distance, Iran is eager that Bahrain is not transformed into a revolutionary gap. The Shah

himself pointed out by saying: "I warmly received at top levels, gave up demands over Bahrain after I got ascertained that it will accord between the Qaboos and not become a disturbing gap in the peace and security of the area."

This agreement was rather a test of the confidence exchanged by Britain and Iran and created by the common interests of imperialism and interests of the abators of Iran. On implementation, Iran was given the right of supervision over the Omani waters sed by the rulers of the area with the exception of Kuwait which condemned the occupation. Of the chief supporters were those concerned topped by Qaboos, who was knowing it in advance. It was said that the Shah had offered him during a secret visit made by Qaboos to Iran before the occupation and that Qaboos had agreed not only to give up these islands which the Shah sees to be important and necessary from the strategic point of view or even others in such a way Um al-Ghanam island, Ras Massendum, Roos al-Hadd and Khasb were abdicated in order that Iran establish on them military bases and searching posts, giving it by that an opportunity to have complete control over the Strait area overlooked by the Sea of Oman.

Such abdication of the Omani national sovereignty was in return for the main role to be played by Iran in repressing the Omani revolution. At the beginning of 1972, the so-called Thuweini bin Shihab made a visit at the head of a delegation comprised of senior British officials in Muscat, military men and civilians, to Teheran with a written message from puppet Qaboos to the Shah.

IRANIAN INVASION: A treason of Qaboos

Khasb, Um al-Ghanam and Massendum.

As usual, the puppet regime in Muscat tried by all means to deny the presence of Iran in Oman and to hide agreements it concluded with the Iranian regime. In spite of the statements, supported by evidences and released by the P.F.L.O. on this invasion, the information machineries of the Sultanate as well as Omani officials completely denied this fact although they had confirmed it more than once and in more than one statement.

Upto the month of February, 1974, these information machineries of the Sultanate continued to broadcast statements and announcements embodying the denial.

On 8th February, 1974, The Shah made a statement in which he said that his forces have realised glory because they were able to open Salallah/Thamreet road on the same day. Qaboos made another statement, in which he confessed the presence of Iranian forces and stated "they openly landed on Salallah airports". Even after these confirmations, the puppets in Muscat tried without shame to elift up the issue and to come out with the tune that the Iranian presence in Oman does not exceed the mere training experts for the pavement of roads and other token forces for guarding the installations, which are being established by Iran in Oman. But Qaboos did not give his in-

formation machineries the chance to go deeper and deeper in their distortions. In the speech he delivered in launcheon party given by the Shah for him during his visit to Iran at the beginning of March, 1974, he said: "Emanating from this understanding - meaning the understanding of the Shah for safeguarding the peace and security of the area-Your Majesty have responded to our request and helped us with the equipment and men who are now performing their duties with seriousness, activeness and loyalty, a matter which deserves every admiration and gratitude."

As to the joint statement, which was issued following this visit it did not only confirm the Iranian military invasion of Oman but also confirmed the necessity to consolidate and reinforce such invasion and its expansion in order to cover all other political, economic and cultural levels. It was stated in this joint statement: "The two monarchs have expressed their complete satisfaction over the expansion of relations between their two countries and reaffirmed the preparedness of their two governments for closer mutual cooperation in the political, economic and cultural fields towards the establishment of the panels of security in the area."

In this way, the motto of establishing peace and security in the area became the excuse always taken by the traitorous rulers of Muscat and the aggressive rulers of Iran

Fictitious Grounds of Independence

Foreign presence in Oman

to justify their treason and plotting and their illegal hegemony over our people. At a time in which Oman becomes aforesaid under the feet of thousands of Iranian soldiers and bases, the Iranian ambassador in Muscat moves the puppet dummies and directs them in accordance with the interests of the Persian abators.

The Iranian Embassy today became one of the three corners behind the walls of which the policy of the puppet Qaboos regime is drawn up. We notice that Ministers such as Qais Azzawawi or the Minister of the Royal Hall cannot behave without the view of the Iranian Ambassador.

On the economic level, Thuweini bin Shihab, who played a prominent role in bringing the Iranian forces and in signing the agreements in abdication of national sovereignty over the territorial waters, is now playing a main role in encouraging Iranian economic infiltration into Muscat like the British methods imposing economic infiltration into Muscat like the British methods imposing economic hegemony on colonies through financial banking corporations. On 6th February 1974, Thuweini bin Shihab opened the branch of the Bank of Iran in Muscat. This bank is at present controlling the future of many local projects and attaches to it wheel many of the brokers and merchants. The same bank is also contributing in foreign monopolistic projects and companies besides the loans and aids granted

to the regime in an effort to cover the failure suffered by the Qaboos regime. It is worth recalling that Zionism is contributing with a major portion in the capital of this bank.

In addition to this bank, in April, 1975, a delegation headed by General Ismail Rubahi, President of the South Iran Fishing Company visited Muscat. During this visit, the delegation signed an agreement for fishing cooperation. By that Agreement, exploitation of the fishing wealth was established in the territorial waters of both countries. That was all in fulfillment of one of the clauses of the agreement which was concluded by Qais Azzawawi, Foreign Minister of Qaboos, in Teheran in July last year. It was termed the Continental Shelf agreement as a supplement for the agreement concluded between the Shah and Qaboos during the visit of the latter to Britain.

On the cultural level, the agreement, which was concluded by Azzawawi in Teheran in July last year does not only give Iran the chance to Persianize the Omani youth, who shall be received by Iranian universities, but also gives it the chance to Persianize the national culture of our Arab people of Oman, for this agreement calls for the following: "This agreement aims at facilitating the visit exchanges undertaken by the scholars, teachers, students and members of cultural associations of both countries besides the scholarship grants, assessment of school certificates and scientific degrees by the universities and institutes

of both countries. In reality there are no universities or higher institutes or specialized teachers in Oman. Thus, the meaning behind this agreement is clear.

This is beside the other pictures of political, economic, cultural, and before it military infiltration and hegemony. The Iranian regime is today mobilising its intelligence machinery (Savak) to trace the Omani youth in an operation of terror and repression as a means to curb the activities of the Omani revolution and the national movement in the Arabian Gulf. The Savak machinery is at present contributing in a major role to impose a sphere of repression and terrorism in Oman.

After the declaration of fictitious independence by the Sultanate, Oman went back to the start of the eighteenth century when the Persians had invaded it traitorously with the collusion of some rulers of Oman who asked for the help of Persian forces to establish their powers. It was a valuable opportunity for the Persian Kings which they did not miss except with strength and power at the hands of the masses of the Omani people. The same picture is being repeated today, with the difference that the time and faces and a relatively difference in the place and target also. No doubt the golden opportunity will be spoilt again and missed from the hands of the Persian rulers due to the determined struggle of the

Foreign presence in Oman

IS JORDAN REPLACING IRAN ?

Omani people under the leadership of their revolution.

It appears that the imperialists have realised this reality early. In spite of the American confidence in the Iranian regime and in spite of the affirmations given by the Shah, that he will undertake the role of imperialist gendarmierie in the area, yet this reality is outstanding in the heads of the imperialists.

Therefore at a time in which imperialists pushed the Iranian regime towards such a role, they had consolidated its capabilities and potentialities with repressive force which proved at Arab and Iranian level of endless loyalty to the imperialists and fully prepared to implement their policy in the area. Of these repressive forces is the puppet Jordanian regime.

The Jordanian interference in Oman started in the form of intelligence experts, army trainers and political advisers (now occupying diplomatic positions) in the years of 1970 and 1971. Later this interference escalated due to the following two main reasons:

- 1) The sweeping victories realised by the Omani revolution over the British and mercenary forces particularly after the October - November campaign of the British against the liberated Eastern Region.

- 2) The Jordanian regime has

become completely free from its vital assignment, which is to liquidate the Palestinian revolution in Jordan following the dreadful massacres which claimed nearly 30,000 from the members of the Palestinian people. This ensured for the Jordanian regime its dream as

a background for Israel.

Before the visit of Qaboos to King Hussein in 1972, the latter sent a military battalion of special forces which was stationed in the North of the Eastern Region (Najd). Then followed other Jordanian battalions to Oman. An engineering battalion

bravely withstood the Iranian forces in the line.

With the repetition of exchanged visits between Qaboos and puppet Hussein and between these two puppets and the Shah of Iran, the Jordanian military interference became bigger, namely in 1974, and 1975. Those forces started to occupy the Mammar so that the Iranian and British forces become free for the Western Region, which witnessed by the end of 1974, the biggest military campaign ever

seen by the liberated areas. At present, the Jordanian presence in Oman is represented in



Qaboos & Hussein figures of treachery and conspiracy

was sent to al-Mammar area in the liberated region after the Iranian campaign on the Red Line. The aim behind the stationing of this battalion in this area is to try to limit the supplies of the revolution to its forces which

the following:

- 1) At Military level:
 - a) Mortar Battalion from the Special forces, which was sent at the beginning of 1972. This battalion is stationed in the

Oman is Another indochina for Yankees

Eastern Region

b) Field engineering battalion sent in 1973 and stationed at Al-Mammar.

c) Special battalion for anti-urban war combat (from the Royal Guard) sent to Rustaq area in the north of the capital in 1974 (November).

d) Hurricane Battalion 91 sent in February, 1975 and two garrisons from Hurricane Battalion 81 arrived in the same period.

e) Two garrisons from engineering division despatched in February, 1975.

f) Hurricane battalion which was removed in April, 1975 by British transport aircraft.

g) 31 Hawker Hunter aircraft with crew and other pilots helping the British in piloting the Qaboos aircraft.

2) At Political Level:

A number of Jordanian politicians occupy diplomatic positions in the Sultanate side to side with the British and other mercenaries.

The Jordanian intelligence officers, in collaboration with the British, are establishing a local intelligence machinery. At present, the Jordanians administer the existing intelligence

machinery, stage with the British campaigns of terrorism and arrest and supervise the operations of torture against the detainees. They also supervise the prisons and control the progress of the implementation of the fictitious sentences passed against political detainees from time to time in Muscat. They also interfere in every affairs of the regime. This takes place under the supervision and blessing of the British.

4) At the cultural and educational level, the Jordanians sponsor the educational and cultural programmes in complete coordination with the Iranians on the basis of ensuring non-evacuation from the texts of the Shahin-Shah-Qaboos cultural agreement which was concluded in 1974.

So the puppet Jordanians British and Iranians with all their forces, repressive and fascist expertise working for subjugation of Omani people to place them under their feet implementing by that the American imperialist plan drawn up to subjugate the Arab nation and to liquidate all groups of the free Arab revolution.

In this way, the puppet Qaboos regime proves to be an obedient staircase and to be the horse of Troy for the interests of imperialism in the area. For that purpose, it is prepared to wipe Omani people from existence so long that this people refuses to walk on the path of treason, hire-

dom and plotting, American imperialism, in turn, comes out today to throw all its weight behind this fierce reactionary unity seen by Oman for it is not prepared to retreat even one step in criminal plans against the Omani people and the people of the Arabian Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula. In interpretation of the American rising influence puppet Qaboos paid a visit to Washington and concluded a military agreement giving American the right to have direct military interference in Oman. The start for this was the use of the British base of Masirah prior to the establishment of an American base on the Island itself and also the despatch of more lots of shipments of American weapons which have already arrived in the southern region of Oman. The first lot of these shipments were discharged at a military harbour in Raysut in February, 1975.

In addition, the first batch of American advisers arrived to Oman.

Nevertheless, this is not the first start for the direct American interference in Oman.

In 1971, Qaboos offered a working contract valued at two millions and 100 million dollars exempted from tax to American Charles Black to establish and develop the fishing industry in the Sultanate. The first job undertaken by this American

Qaboosite Reactionary Regime:

Harsh Instrument Of Repression & Terrorism

Ever since British colonialism erected puppet Qaboos, the latter worked for the implementation of the plans of colonialism and reaction in the best manner. He let in all reactions to pour on Oman including the Jordanian and Iranian intelligence machineries which came to

exercise their role in repressing our people beside the British intelligence. The capitalist monopolistic companies started to flood into Oman to exploit the natural wealths of the area and to absorb the blood and sweat of the toiling popular masses. The authority got more linked with the plans of imperialism and reaction. In other words, it turned from a lazy follower of imperialism into a follower reacting with imperialism in the area, sharing broadly in the implementation of its plans. This role became clear through the entire practices of the authority at the internal and external levels as proved by its stands in all fields. At a time in which the mercenary information machineries were beating the drums for the arrival of Qaboos trying to distort the masses with the promises released by this puppet on transforming the country from the medieval ages to the twentieth century, his repressive machineries were combing the areas and arresting hundreds of citizens under a terroristic atmosphere in a way never

witnessed before. This happens while the puppet authority is working hard to move its repressive machineries from the medieval ages to the twentieth century ready to hit the liberated areas.

In spite of all methods used by the puppet authority in Muscat to turn away the concern of our people on the nature of this authority repression, yet those methods did not succeed to withdraw the masses from around the revolution and to wipe out the historical hostility hidden by the masses of our people for this authority and the puppet al-Busaid family. This national feeling deeply rooted in the masses of our people and their accidental discovery of the nature of this authority and its displayed in the labour demonstrations in September 1971, in the strikes carried out by the working class in "Sih al-Maleh" and al-Fuhood and Muscat port and the demonstrations and student movements that took place in Soor and Muscat in 1972 and extension of the student strikes up to 1974. All this revealed the falsehood of the allegations of the authority and its failure to tackle the living conditions of the popular masses, its failure to limit the soaring up prices and the fluctuations by the greedy merchants with the food

of the masses and its failure to tackle the different social conditions of our popular masses hostile to the masses and running for the liquidation of the armed revolution.

In face of the growth of the popular masses movement and escalation of the revolutionary current, on one side, and the failure of the puppet Qaboosite authorities to tackle the deteriorating economic and social conditions, on the other the puppet authority had only to uncover its real teeth at all internal and external levels. Since 1972, and up to now, the authority is launching successive repressive and terroristic campaigns throwing citizens in dreadful detentions where the British and Jordanian intelligence exercise savage torture against them and impose a continuous terroristic atmosphere on the masses. Finally, arrests covered more than 800 citizens in November, 1974 following the Rustaq incident in which a member of the Committee of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman was martyred.

During this campaign, the reactionary authority and the joint British, Iranian and Jordanian repressive machineries reached the peak of hysteria and savagery accompanied by all fictitious allegat-

(Cont'd)

Arrests .. Torture .. Executions

ious and claims. By its new campaign, the reactionary authority did not only express its hatred and hostility toward the Omani people and challenged its will and feelings international jurist and but also challenged all Arab humanitarian organisations and corporations which condemned its former and previous terroristic and repressive campaigns and asked for halting such type of inhuman acts against the Omani people with all its groups. The puppets were not content with that hysterical and terroristic campaign which was crowned with the arrest of 800 male and female citizens from different groups of the Omani people including workers, peasants, nomads, fishermen, judges, religious men, tribal sheikhs, women and students, who were subject to the ugliest forms of torture at the hands of the British and Jordanian intelligence. The regime went to further extent in challenging the will of the Omani people and the will of the Arab and international democratic forces and organisations which maintained solidarity with our people and asked the reactionary authorities to stop their crimes.

On 19th April, 1975, the reactionary authority passed harsh and excessive sentences for the execution of four militants and imprisonment to terms ranging between three years and life-long against thirteen male and female citizens. With the exception of eleven other citizens, the remaining detained citizens have had their fate not announced

by the authorities. So is the case with the arrest campaign in 1972 in which the authorities arrested about 400 persons in two months' campaign - the months of November and December, 1972. After a series of brutal and criminal torture, the authorities announced on 19th June, 1973, that it formed a special tribunal to try the accused, who attempted to launch a coup according to the alleged charges. The trial sentences passed against the accused including death sentences against ten militants of workers, officers in the army, students and peasants. While the other sentences ranged between imprisonment for six months and a lifelong imprisonment against 63 male and female citizens. The fate of the remaining detainees is not known up to now.

As regards the working class, the idea to establish trade unions or to put down laws safeguarding the minimum limit of labour rights, find not only opposition but, also, repression. The sponsors of such idea are chased and accused of rebellion and hiring to "Communism". For the student movement, and in view of the fact that this movement had grown outside the homeland and far away from the influence of the authority and against its will, it failed to face the growth of this movement which resulted in the establishment of the National Union for Omani Students, as a student organisation with national and democratic aims and attitudes. Even the establishment of such union was regarded as a challenge for its will and deviation from the laws of obedience which it wants to impose

on the masses of our people. This is a brief picture on the chain of terroristic operations and repressive measures and still being followed against the students' organisation beginning with withdrawing the passports and ending with arrests, death sentences and life-terms imprisonment for the members of the union.

The Omani woman, as we was not away from the British and Qaboos repression and terrorism. Although she was not able to play main role in the mass movement due to reasons relevant to the existence of colonialism and a Bushaid reactionary rule, yet the British and Qaboosite authorities started to realise early the hints behind the call issued by the revolution for the Omani women for her participation in the national struggle and the positive reaction found by this amongst the Omani women due to regard to their affiliations and social status. Therefore, we state that, for the first time in the history of Oman, Arabian Gulf & Arabian Peninsula females are arrested on political charges and liable to imprisonment against them by the Qaboosite authority. In 1972, eight girls including housewives and teachers entered the detentions of the puppet regime. The fate of only two of them was known when sentences of three years imprisonment were passed against them. They were the two sisters, Bibi and Zamzam Abdel Qader. The hand of repression and terrorism is also stretched to cover the judges, men of religion and tribal sheikhs as tens of the

Masses' Conditions:

Gloomy Pictures of Oppression

citizens are agonising now under the weight of arrest and torture spending a life-term imprisonment. We mention in particular here judge Rashed bin Nasser al-Mindhari, formerly responsible for al-Arabi affairs, against whom various methods of torture and insults were exercised at the hands of the Jordanians and British. The chase all those citizens face is their affiliation to the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and staging of a revolution. So what does this mean?

In the Southern Region of Oman where the liberated rurals exist, this area, which the British and Qaboosites tried to isolate from the other areas of the homeland, had its masses liable to very big share of the brutality of the regime and the British. Even for the sports clubs, the authority was not content with passing its orders for curbing their number where it launched a law giving it the right to interfere to nominate the managements on these clubs and to dismiss managements elected by the club members.

In the rurals, the British Royal Air Force intensified its retaliatory raids against the houses of citizens and their farms, cattle and water springs. During the reign of Qaboos, in particular, the standard and type of such raids was promoted to include burning, destruction and annihilation together with the imposition of an economic siege on the rurals fording the entry of any food-stuff materials coming from the

urbans. The aim was mainly to subjugate the masses. During the recent period, the air operations against the liberated areas have escalated in a manner that made the steadfastness of the masses as one of the legends which happened centuries ago. The citizens are, due to daily air raids, being deprived of water, cattle and other sources of living and even of stable sleepness. Yet, they are steadfast and affirming their

centres. The fate of other towns is not better than Sallalah. The tribal division established by the British command to be the spearhead in the operations against the revolution were not excluded from the operations of repression and arrest. Inside the army, as is the case within the ranks of the people, any national feeling is immediately repressed even the mere rebellions. In this way, the arrest of about 150 members from the



Qaboos' Gift to Omani people

cohesion with the revolution.

In the towns of the region, the fences are still existing, and the prohibition of entry and departure from the town of Sallalah is invalid except with permission from the sources concerned. Search is also existing at every gate of the four gates and inside this circle tens of policemen, intelligence men, agents and night bats are on alert. Behind the fences, there spread tens of military points for guarding and searching beside the military

tribal divisions took place and still six of them are the inmates of Kot al-Jalalay.

In such a way, the totality of the operations of repression and terrorism carried out by the Qaboosite authority and the British intelligence is revealed. They confirm the expansion of the space of the mass movement hostile to the British, Qaboosite authority and foreign presence in Oman. It is at the same time revealing the failure of the British and their agents in

Barriers of Illiteracy & Backwardness Shattered

their various acts to subjugate these masses and keep them under their influence and sovereignty.

On the other hand, this universality in the campaigns of repression and terrorism confirms the position occupied by the revolution of 9th June amongst the ranks of the masses of the people and the deep reverberation caused by the national and revolutionary programs, themes and thesis of the revolution, as well as reverberation of its pioneer ex-

perience in mass work. The revolution gave special attention to the organisation of urban life in the liberated areas in spite of the military circumstances lived by the area. For woman, the revolution approved her natural rights and gave her a chance to join the mass activity in the shade of the revolution side by side with her fellow man. She has been granted the chance to form her own union organisation. On the administration of the area affairs, special law was enacted for People's Councils with two thirds of the members of each council elected from the ranks of the people and the other third is appointed from elements whom the revolution finds capable to share effectively in making these councils perform their role in full. The revolution also worked out the Family Ordinance which organises the questions of marriage and divorce and other

and the question of agriculture and irrigation was also organised along with the harvest of products and other agricultural issues.

After British colonialism and al-Busaid family remained to impose barriers of ignorance, illiteracy and cultural backwardness, the revolution stood to destroy this wall and opened the doors of education and knowledge before the members of the Omani people. When puppet Qaboos came to al-Shaab primary school, the said school was standing stride with challenge to declare that the will of peoples is capable of even creating miracles. The revolution is making another step forward in this field. It opened the 9th June School for the new generation searching for education and knowledge and the revolution along with its masses feel proud of this great accomplishment.

So is the case for eradicating illiteracy of the masses. When the revolution first broke out, the rate of illiteracy within the ranks of the masses was reaching 99 per cent and, in some areas, even 100 per cent. The revolution had to fight not only for elimination of illiteracy, but also for better political education. Here, the revolution recorded one of its wonders as it got rid of a very high rate of illiterates from amongst the masses in the field of education. Within the liberation army, illiteracy does not exceed five %. In the ranks of the citizens, the rate dropped from 100 per cent or 99 per cent, sometimes, to 35 per cent.

social issues. The enactment of this ordinance was given to the elected people's councils. Before that, unity of the entire masses was guaranteed after they long suffered of tribal divisions. The cause was always the vengeance and feuds existing within the ranks of the masses. Moreover, lands were redistributed amongst the citizens

1975: Year Of Firm Confrontation The Revolution Between And Its Enemies

The tenth year of the revolution of 9th June constitutes an year of firm and drastic confrontation against the enemies of the revolution. The revolution came out victorious from this confrontation and more determined to resist the invaders and occupationists. It was clear that the tenth year would witness firm military fighting between the invasion and occupation forces and the forces of the revolutionaries for the enemies themselves did not hide their liquidatory plans. The Shah of Iran had announced to more than one western journalist that the rebellion in Dhofar will end with the opening of the Suez Canal. Of course, all remember the statements by the Shah of Iran to Arnold Day Bogvri, editor-in-chief of the Newsweek before the Iranian invasion of Oman. In this statement, he said: 'If I were allowed to interfere in Oman I would have knocked down such rebellion within only one week or two.'

The Iranian and British enemy set going huge preparations for the striking campaigns which were launched against the liberated area taking advantage of the seasonal rains during which the tenacity of fighting reduces in order to follow military concentrations.

Following its preparations, enemy equipped a number of bases and rear military airfields all over the northern line to be as a launching pad for the campaigns. The enemy worked feverishly while preparing and equipping Thamret base, as a huge military base for the air forces and, at the same time, to take in the forces which are being used in the military campaigns. Furthermore, other bases such as Hairoon were also equipped.

Further military roads were opened in order to have links between different bases, airports and centres all over the Northern area of the Dhofar region to facilitate the question. In the meantime, Swift

of supplies.

Expansion of Mercenary Army

recruitment of foreign mercenaries from different nationalities took place. Huge enticements were extended to those who took murder as a profession. All this takes place under the patronage and encouragement of the imperialist countries and the racial regimes such as the United States, Rhodesia, Britain and South Africa.

Swift recruitment, also, took place for expanding the mercenary army as there was no response from the Omani citizens to take up army service because they realise the nature of this repressive and traitorous army. The British, then, resorted to the poor peoples (Pakistani and Baluch) to use them as fuel in their aggressive war. In this way, the number of the members of the army raised in accordance with the estimates of the Strategic Studies



perience in mass work. The revolution gave special attention to the organisation of urban life in the liberated areas in spite of the military circumstances lived by the area. For woman, the revolution approved her natural rights and gave her a chance to join the mass activity in the shade of the revolution

"Destruction Of Everything"

Is The Policy Of British Generals

Institute at London from ten to fourteen thousand.

Of course, a large amount was earmarked from the income of Omani oil for buying more destructive weapons from different capitalist countries which found in the pains of the Omani people a source for vast profits. From England Strike Master planes and tanks, heavy guns and other weapons have been purchased while helicopter planes came from Italy have been purchased while helicopter planes came from France. From Holland mine-sweepers were bought and were converted into landing ships. Even from South Africa boats have been purchased in return for supplying the racial regime with Omani oil.

Iranian Army Shoulders

Main Task in the Aggressive

War

In spite of the huge expansion of the mercenary army forces from different nationalities & from different nationalities and in spite of the increase of the British and mercenary officers and of the destructive weapons possessed by the mercenary army, the Iranian force remained to be the basic and main force which stand to repress the revolution of the Omani people led by the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman. The experiment of the Iranian Command, during the period starting from the landing of the Iranian forces in Oman in December, 1973 & upto the adoption of the decision to escalate its military presence,

was a bitter experiment as the operation which was supposed to be over within three weeks (this operation was designed to occupy the Red Line & ensure communications between Sallah and Thamreet) was turned into an operation of exhaustion for the Iranian forces. The Iranian forces wererenched in their positions which they occupied and became a direct target for the fire of the liberation army. The terror episode was unrolled to an extent that the Iranian military centres began to clash with each other as a result of their constant panic. Moreover, the helicopters started to shell several times the Iranian forces in desperate bids to check off the attacks of the P.F.L.O. revolutionaries.

So, the Iranian command decided to escalate its interference in Oman, to restore the hegemony of the invasion forces and for the rehabilitation of expansionist Shah-in-Shah regime which is studded with the cheuvenist spirit and disguise for the Arab people.

While the enemy did all efforts to perfect logistical preparations, the Iranian command was training special forces to undertake the forthcoming military campaigns.

1) The Iranian command chose Gogan battalion, the most modern battalion from the air-lifted commando forces, especially trained for fighting in the hills and throughout the rainy season (the season of preparations). Members of these battalions were also mobilised politically for the forthcoming task.

2) Many of the Iranian intelligence officers were sent on special intelligence course to Khorramshir town where they are taught the Arab language besides their training on means of interrogation of Arab prisoners, namely the Omani citizens whom they will face in future.

3) Iran sent huge military squadrons of La Gostapill, squadrons of La Gostapill, helicopters and Gallaksi aircraft, field guns armoured cars and other weapons.

JORDANIAN ARMY ON ANOTHER FILTHY ASSIGNMENT

Beside the Iranian military preparations, the preparation of Jordanian battalions from the Hurricane and Artillery forces and Air force were feverishly performed to take part in the aggressive war in Oman. They were trained for fighting in the rural areas and mountains of Dhofar. They were also mobilised for fighting against the Omani revolutionaries in a distortive manner like that which preceded the September massacre against the Palestinian resistance in 1970.

General Timothy Crazy: "Destroy Everything Alive In The Liberated Area"

Furthermore, during the military campaigns were preceded by savage shelling operations of the liberated areas by the aircraft and naval pieces & by the long-range artillery throughout the rainy

Electrified And Mined Fences Erected To Divide Liberated Areas

the months of October and November, the air bombardment operations have been escalated in a mad and barbaric manner to an extent that they reached an average of daily three raids against the Western Region (The first target claimed by the military campaign). The number of raiding planes reaches seven at one time.

The Iranian regime carried out a military operation which is one of the dangerous and biggest aggressive operations ever carried out by its forces. On 12th November, Ten of the huge Gallaksi transport planes translocated thousands of Iranian forces from Mashad at Khorrasan region directly to Hairoon base. The Iranian battalions were concentrated at Hairoon prior to the forthcoming battles. In view of the destruction of the morale of forces in the Red Line and the heavy losses inflicted on them they came to complete failure to perform their task. These forces were replaced in October and tactical training carried out.

The British transported the "Jebel" and "Sahara" battalions which are composed of mercenary forces (Balush and Pakistanees) to the northern lines of the Western Region. The divisions were also shifted from Sallah, Taqa and other places of the northern lines in turn for huge financial enti-

cements amounting to 30,000 Saidi riyals as a first instalment to each individual.

No doubt, the situation of the Sultanate of Oman in the spring of 1974 was a critical situation as the Iranian military interference did not realise its defined aims clearly (military liquidation of the revolution before its political liquidation). But the contrary happened as Iran found itself involved in a war which reflected itself negatively on the ranks of the Iranian army. Several times rebellions occurred within the ranks of the Iranian army.

ions. In this way, opposition against the regime from the national forces escalated and the sounds of explosions are daily heard in many Iranian towns in protest of this interference.

The authority found itself condemned by the Arab and foreign public opinion and isolated politically. Its reality appeared as a colony of Iran and Britain.

From here we understand the tricky plan followed by the Sultanate to make preparations for the forthcoming military campaign which it wrongly thought would have been



A group of militant fighters at rest but on full alert

Moreover, the Iranian military interference revealed the aggressive nature of the regime and its non-hesitation to sacrifice the members of the Iranian people for realising its ambitious.

decisive. Qais Azzawawi gathered the accredited Ambassadors and came out with a false statement in which he claimed the withdrawal of Iranian forces from Oman and their replacement by the Sultanate's army.

SEE NEXT ISSUE

Civil Rights and Democratic Freedoms Needed

The Foreign Forces : These forces form the main force undertaking the war and repression in Oman. The Iranian armed forces, Jordanian armed forces and special British units are engaged in the war and repression in Oman.

Oman enjoys no civil institution, thus the basic human and civil rights are not guaranteed. Actually the political prisoners are dealt with according to Martial Laws which prevailed in Kenya and other British colonies.

There is no judicial procedure which ensure minimum guarantee for defendants.

The arrests are carried out without warrants.

Those arrested are detained indefinitely and sometimes without specific charges against them.

The detainees are interrogated by intelligence officers and the confessions are extracted by force.

under torture to the extent that some have been martyred in the prison.

If the defendants are tried, they are tried by martial secret courts where no lawyer is present.

In all the trials which took place in the sultanate, no journalist, relative or lawyer of the defendant witnesses attended.

Since Qaboos was installed in 1970 hundreds of persons are detained as political prisoners but only three trials have been held where only a minority of these were tried while the majority have not been tried and still in prison.

SEE NEXT ISSUE

PRICES OF THE RECORD(CHANTS OF OMAN)

	1 RECORD	2 RECORDS	3RD RECORD AND MORE
FRANCE	5 F	7 F	2 F
ALL COUNTRIES SURFACE MAIL	11 F	16 F	3 F
AIR MAIL MIDDLE EAST	4.5 F	7 F	2.5 F
AIR MAIL N. AFR. ARABOUNT.	3 F	4.5 F	1.5 F
OTHER COUNTRIES	8 F	12.5 F	4.5 F

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ANNUAL MILITARY REPORT

[illegible]

Political Statement

P.F.L.O.

Political Statement (Cont'd)
for liberating Eritrea and for establishing a national authority on their land.

The People's Front for the Liberation of Oman greets the heroic struggle waged by the Iranian revolutionary groups to knock down the Shah-in-Shah reactionary regime in Iran & to ensure the combative unity which brings together the Iranian and Arab peoples against imperialism and its puppets in the area.

It declares its support for all militant peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

It pays special tribute to the great victories realised by the peoples of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos against American imperialism and its staunches there.

On this great historical occasion, we pay homage to our benevolent martyrs who fell in the fields of honour defending the freedom of their people and homeland and the soil of their nation. We greet the honourable militants in the al-Galali and Sallalah prisons and other prisons of the puppet regime in Muscat who are subject to different types of physical and psychological torture at the hands of the repressive authorities in Muscat and the henchmen of King Hussein.

The People's Front for the Liberation of Oman highly values the honourable revolutionary stands taken by the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen under the leadership of the National Front Political Saut Athawra — 32 —

Organisation and its continuous support for the revolution of our people in Oman.

It values the stands taken by the other Arab progressive countries towards the revolution of our people topped by the Libyan Arab Republic and Iraq. We also, thank the friendly Socialist countries for the material and morale assistance extended and the stands taken by them against all conspiracies woven by imperialism against our people and their blazing revolution.

The People's Front for the Liberation of Oman highly admires the stands of the Arab and world national and democratic forces and the committees

Foreign Presence in Oman (Cont'd)

was the survey for Masirah island. After four years, the reality of this agreement appeared along with the survey undertaken by Charles Black i.e. an agreement granting the U.S.A. the right to establish a military base on Masirah.

In this way, the American imperialists work for repeating the same picture happened in Indo-China.

But the form their interference in this area will, in our opinion, be more fierce and barbaric in view of the following two reasons.

1) this area is important and sensitive to the imperialists,

in support of the revolution everywhere in the world for their honourable stands towards the just cause of our people.

Let us raise more guns in the face of the imperialists and the Iranian invaders. Down with all conspiracies of the decayed imperialism and reaction.

Long live the glorious revolution of 9th June.

Long live our steadfast Omani masses.

Death and destruction for the imperialists' Iranian invaders and their puppets.

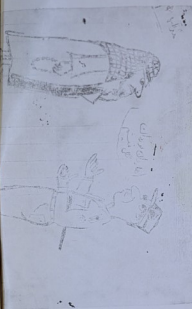
PEOPLE'S FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF OMAN
9th June, 1975

in general, and the Americans in particular at both strategic and economic levels.

2) Americans want to compensate the losses sustained by them in Vietnam, Cambodia and the entire area of Indo-China and in other words, want to wash their face from the mud and shame with which they were smeared to prove that they are still strong in military and economic power and that they are the gendarmerie that cannot be resisted. Will America really be able to compensate the losses it sustained in Indo-China. Let it try its luck then.

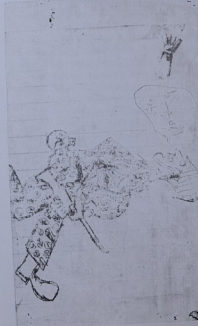
We will not cast the real result as we are certain of it. The blow that will be directed by our people to America and its agents if not powerful like that directed to it on the land of Indo-China this blow will not be weaker.

P.F.L.O.



MEMORIES

OF AN IRANIAN SOLDIER



OMAN.. LAND OF REVOLUTION

The armed revolution which started on June 9th, 1965 was a leap forward in the history of our masses movement. The Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman (PFLO) has been leading an armed struggle based upon the specific conditions of our country.

The PFLO organized, educated and made the masses conscious and helped them do away with the social ills brought about by colonialism. It did so by the following steps:

* Since thought has a leading role in armed struggle, the PFLO combatted illiteracy among the fighters. The result was that more than 75% of our masses can now read and write well. Before this, illiteracy was 100%. Liberation Army centers become places to fight illiteracy among the masses.

* The revolution established the first school on April 1, 1970, which included 60 children of martyrs. The second school, the 9th of June school, was established in 1972 to include more students and to offer preparatory education. The academic program at these schools include political education and military training.

* The revolution formed Agricultural Committees to provide agricultural guidance among the masses. Furthermore, the liberation army, together with the people, till and plant the land. They build small dams that have been targets for British bombings.

* Women participate effective-

ly in all institutions of the state as well as in national defense and production. Popular Front abrogated all laws oppressing women and educated them politically and militarily. Many women fell martyrs in action. The Third Congress passed laws guaranteeing her rights in all issues.

* The Rakhout Congress decreed to establish Popular Councils, by which the masses could exercise authority through elected representatives.

* Even though it faces the problem of limited potentialities and a complex situation, the PFLO has been considering welfare matters of public health.

Iranian Invasion started on Dec. 20, 1973 in an attempt to crush the revolution through collusion with the local reactionaries, colonialism and imperialism. Our people, who are fighting for freedom and peace, will not give in to daily bombings or economic blockade against them and to blatant foreign intervention.

Our people, led by the revolution, is determined to continue the 9th of June revolution until victory.

